

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. American Art Sallery-Spring Schnidten. i onth's The transferred Burgery Nations.
Chickering Half-Musical and Life on Entertainment
Da y's New a honter-Terlinest Mally. Haveels's theater-Cataowa States & Blat's & oden-Const Madison opners of them re-tier! Kirks.
Now York Shoting Timbe-Mellion av., 58th and 59th siz.
Nibits foreign - De Made Creek.
New York is Agus risen. Parising Circle. Matines.
Nation of Academy of Den go Water Color Kuhudilon.

Diem le Thontre-Stavy Conchett. Park Theat e-linear Theatre Combigue-Rulligan Guard Surprise Comp Past e's Theat e-Variety Matines. Union Square Theatre-To File Friend. Vallack's theatve-The Busughi

Let us Make an Exchange with Russia. They have a strong Government in Rus-

sla-a very strong Government. There are many people in Russia who do not like a strong Government. It is evidently much too strong to suit their tastes. Hence the frequent attempts to assassinate the Coar and to destroy the royal family.

Now, we have a few people in this country who desire a strong Government. They declare their dissatisfaction with the "uncertainties" of frequent, popular elections, and their preferences for a stronger Government than we have ever had.

Something more like the Russian Government would suit them. Gen. GRANT stands at the head of this party of malcontents and is their candidate for President.

Now, what we would propose is an exchange of all these monarchists of America for the liberty-loving subjects of the Czar. Let GRANT and bls third-termers and imperialists take up their abode amid the congenial society of St. Petersbarg, while we flud room in the United States for an equal number of Russian Republicans.

Mr. Blaine Had Better Speak Out.

Gen. GRANT is a struggling candidate for the Presidency. His friends say he is "a candidate like the rest." But is he? Does he stand on the same footing as JAMES G. BLAINE, OF ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, OF JOHN SHERMAN, or any other eligible Republican citizen? The country would like to know what these gentlemen themselves think about it. It is the most important of all public questions, and of course they have decided opinions in relation to it.

Mr. BLAINE's friends, who were swindled and strangled in Pennsylvania, and who are likely to receive the same treatment in other States, would like to know whether he thinks Geo. GRANT has the same right to be a candidate as himself; and until Mr. BLAINE musters up sufficient ecurage to tell them, frankly and explicitly, his stock will continue to decline in the market.

It he will say what he undoubtedly believes -that is, if he will say manfully and unequivocally that Gen. GRANT has been fully rewarded for his military services; that, having been elected President as often as Washington, Jackson, and Lincoln, he has enjoyed as high honors as were ever bestowed upon any American; that the two-term precedent cannot be violated without great danger to the republic, and that, therefore, no man ought to be nominated for a third term. and if nominated ought not to be elected; if Mr. BLAINE will say this, he can have the Chicago nomination for the asking. But if he continues to skulk and to dodge, and, by his cowardly devices to avoid the displeasure of the third-term conspirators, and dishearten his own friends in the presence of the enemy, he will be ignominiously slaughtered, as he deserves to be-

Pronounced, decided, and unalterable opfact, the great principle in the canvass, and has since enormously increased in value. while the other candidates concede the be elected, if he can, they give him an advantage to which he is not entitled.

To be sure Gen. GRANT is, in his own estimation, a candidate "like the rest." The mask has been torn off. He is no longer "some great one" who will take only a unanimous nomination, and respond only when a united country calls. He has plunged into the common scramble. He is pushed by the machine, by the Rings, by the corrupt and the disceputable from one end of the land to the other. He will take any advantage of his opponents, fair or unfair, that may be taken; and in according to him the privilege of entering the race upon even terms with them, they can be actuated by no motive but an ignoble fear of exasperating him and his friends.

We can tell Mr. Brarns that if he will make the declaration above indicated he will have nothing to fear; it would send GBANT to the rear so far that he would not be heard of at Chleago. On the other hand, we can tell him that he has nothing to gain by forbearance. Cameron and CONKLING will never permit him to be nominated if they can belok. When they finally conclude if that time shall ever come -that Ghasir's near author is too dangerous an experiment for them to make, they will carry their torces to washeverse. and finish Mr. Buarsmand Mr. Shenman in a twinkling. That precisely is the fate in store for the timed, eringing, and-GRANT candidates, who date not speak their minds above-board or show their hands in square fight. They are allowing the muchine man agers to gather in their own way the power to flatten them out a power which, if it does not nominate GRANT, will nominate his next friend.

Mr. Wascurrant understood the drift of things perfectly when he announced that under no chromostanees would be suffer himself to be made a candidate. He would not ombarrass Guant, not hel-

The Republican Rumpus at Albany. The first specimen of plack which the anti-Grant men of this State have shown is the removal of Mr. Charles E. Sulth from the editorial management of the Albany Evening downal. Since it was founded by THURLOW WEED forty-nine years ago, the domaid has been the organ at the State eagiful, first of the Wint party and then of the Republican party. Mr. Smith has been any kind, and, according to the admission of its editor for nearly a dozen years past. Mr. THURMAN, would be "torn to pieces" During a large share of this time he has if employed to carry a few thousand barbeen a delegate from Albany to Republican | rels of flour on a mission of charity. State Conventions, and Coaleman of the Committee on Resolutions,

which caused the indignative meeting in to Senator Conmission, and are decidedly hos- | agitated by SECOR RODESON during the so-

State Senate, and look upon the nomination of GRANT with distayor.

On Tuesday of this week the Evening Journal contained an article, from the pen of Mr. CHARLES E. SMITH, in support of the confirmation of SMYTH. The next day the stockholders of the Journal compelled him to resign the editorial chair. On Wednesday the paper contained an article against the confirmation of SMYTH. By nominating SMYTH for Superintendent of Insurance, Gov. Connell, seems to have stirred up a hornet's nest at Albany.

Mr. James Lenox's Thirty Acres.

The death on Tuesday evening of Mr. JAMES LENOX, who was the last survivor of that little ecompany of great New York landholders which included Mr. WILLIAM B. ASTOR. Mr. A. T. STEWART, and the two GOLLETS, again calls attention to the vast wealth which came to men fortunate enough to own, and able or sufficiently persistent to hold through a long series of years, large tracts of land on this island. The Astors have clung to every inch of their landed property for two generations, and old PETER GOELET only once, and then by force, parted with real estate, as long as he lived cherishing a grudge against Commodore VANDERping for wringing the site of the Grand Central Depot out of his tight grasp.

Whatever may have been the admonitions given to the Asrons and the Goelers concerning the management of the land they inherited, Mr. Lenox came into possession of the property which so greatly and especially enriched him after many years, with an express injunction from his father to hold fast to it with a view to its ultimate rise to great value. In the will of Robert LENOX, the father, dated May 23, 1829, with edicils of Jan. 23, 1832, and Oct. 4, 1839, the

following is the ninth section: "I give, devise, and bequeath to my son, my only son, James Levez, "My Farm at the Five-Mile Stone," purbased in part from the Corporation of the City of New York, and containing about thirty acres, with all its im-provements, stock of horses, cattle, and farming utensils, for and during the term of his life, and after his death to his being forever. My motion for an innering this property is a first perspectation that it may as no distant day be the other's rich days, and has been seen more than for present court, from electron-enmore known to my jumity, I like to cheetah the belief it may be ealized in them. At all events, I would the experiment made by

" My Farm at the Five-Mile Stone" was a tract of land extending from what is now Sixty-eighth street to Seventy-fourth street, and between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The first purchase here was made by Mr. ROBERT LENOX in 1817. It was of about half of the whole farm, and he bought it at a foreclosure sale, paying \$6,429," much more than its present worth," in order that the estate of his friend, ARCHIBALD GRACIE, of which he was executor, might not be a loser by reason of a forcelosed mortgage. Shortly after, he bought the remainder of the farm from the city, at only \$500. The whole property, therefore, in 1817-18, cost him but \$6.920, and if all had been purchased at the same rate as the second part of it the cost would have been \$5,920 less than it was.

Therefore this land, which now is among the most valuable property in the city, and is to-day worth \$10,000,000, cost Mr. Robert LENOX in 1818 "more than its present worth" at that time by nearly six thousand dollars, when he gave less than seven thou-

sand dollars for it. Though in the original will be directed his son to keep unsold this property, of whose increase in value he had so wise a prevision, Mr. ROBERT LENOX fortunately gave his heir full power of sale in the codicil of 1802 else one of the finest situations in New York might now be unimproved. Mr. James Lenox, however, scrupulously respected the advice of his father regarding this now famous farm, and held it intact until 1864. Then he began to reap the profits of his prudence. His first sales were to Mr. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, his nephew, of a whole block of land, for which he got \$250,000, and to Mesers, Robert L. STUART position to the third term is the only princi- and ALEXANDER STUART of another block, ple upon which Mr. Blaint can hold his for which he obtained the same price. This present following or gather more. It is, in property was conveyed March 23, 1864, and part of some members to prevent ALEXANDER H. suddenly deprived of their moisture. The

But Mr. Lexox's great gifts of sites on the right of Gen. GRANT to enter the field, and farm which added so much to his fortune are of more public interest. The first of these, made in 1868, was to the Presbyterian Hospital, and consisted of the whole block between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, Madison and Fourth avenues. It was then estimated at \$250,000, and Mr. Levox besides gave the hospital in money over \$300,900. The second gift was of the site for the Lenox Library, ten lots, comprising the whole front on Fifth avenue between Seventioth and Seventy-first streets. He likewise built and equipped the library at his own expense, and has doubtless provided an ample endowment for its permanent maintenance. His other gifts in that region were of sites for the Phillips Presbyterian Church, and the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women. Five years ago, putting the value of the land bestowed for these purposes at the lower prices of real estate then prevailing, Mr. Lexox's gifts to the four institutions named, in money books, works of art, and land, were estimated

to aggregate a value of nearly \$2,506,000. Thus "My Farm at the Five-Mile Stone," of an actual value of about \$1,000 in 1818, has, in sixty-two years, risen to be worth \$10,000,000; and the little estate which ROBERT LENOX was in 1520 firmly persuaded might "at no distant day be the site of a village," has become one of the most elegant neighborhoods of New York. Moreover, of its present value the son and heir of the old Scotchman gave to the public and to charitable uses the munificent sum of

A Navy that Falls to Pieces.

During the brief discussion in the Senate upon a memorial praying Congress to appropriate liberally for the relief of the suffer ing poor of Ireland, Mr. THURMAN opposed the employment of ships of war to transport supplies, on the ground that they would be "torn to pieces." Mr. WHYTE, who is a member of the Naval Committee, answered promptly; "If we believe all that we hear about the navy, the danger is that most of the vessels will full to pieces."

This opinion is confirmed by a formal report of the Naval Committee of the House which recommends a reconstruction of the navy on a plan of large annual appropria tions. Fifteen or more millions are voted away every year to keep up these rotten builts, must of which are unfit for service of

This sham navy is maintained as a great national establishment, merely to support, Mr SMITH and evaluate hompion of Sena- in case and invery, thousands of officers, tor Congainso, and an edvocate of Mr. John | active and retired, who render no equiva-F. Savrit for Superintendent of Insurance | lent for the pay and emoluments they reand of a third term for Gen. GHANT. Mr. ceive. Every dollar appropriated for this SMITH is one of the delegates recently chosen | object is absolutely thrown away. It is like to the Utica Convention under the snap-judg- pouring water into an old sieve, expecting ment proceedings lest tuted by Mr. Suyra, to fill it. In the last ten years two hundred and litteen millions of dollars were voted Twesidie Hall. A majority of the stockhold- | for the navy, in time of profound peace, and ers of the Journal are not specially friendly | without a ripple on the surface, except that

tile to the confirmation of SMYTH by the called Spanish imbrogilo, as a means of ex- Mr. CLARKE would rather elect a President for torting an extra four millions from Congress upon the pretence of trouble impend-

ing about the Virginius affair. The expenditure of these four millions was a job for the contractors, and their contederates in the department skill ed in the rule of Addition, Division, and Silence. SECOR ROBESON knew perfectly well that Spain never intended to fight to defend an outrage condemned by the civilized world. and, we are told, it is capable of positive proof from the records of the department, if Admiral Case's despatches have not been stolen or destroyed, that Roneson had official information that the question was settled, when the whole European squadron was ordered home to rendezvous at Key

West. It was necessary to have some cover for the enormous outlay, and all the ships within reach of the cable were brought to the United States, to do duty merely to hide a steal more daring than any other of the many perpetrated by this notorious jobber during his venal career of eight years as

the Naval Secretary of Grantism. In the face of such facts, Congress continues to appropriate tens of millions for a worthless navy, which has no strength to fight an enemy with, and no speed to run away from one. Taxpayers are expected to put their hands in their pockets, and to say well done to Representatives who, by their voices and their votes, uphold this barefaced spoliation of the Treasury.

Different Views of Mr. Tilden's Candidney.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Albany Evening Times, does not think that any reconciliation which might take place between Mr. TILDEN and Mr. KELLY would serve to make Mr. Tilden available as a candidate

for President. "If," says the Times, "it should please Heaven to remove JOHN KELLY from this world to-morrow, it would make no difference so far as Mr. TILDEN'S political prospects are concerned. Nay, more, if Mr. KELLY should suddenly be transformed from an opponent into a partisan of Tilden. even that would not make it possible to elect Tilden to the Presidency. Wherever Mr. Kelly may be found when election day comes, there are one hundred thousand Democrats in this State who will never again vote for SAMUEL J. TILDEN."

If this estimate of the opposition to Mr. TILDEN within the ranks of the Democratic party in his own State is correct, it could be no possible advantage to Mr. TILDEN to run, while it would be fatal to his party to pominate him.

The vital question recurs: Is it correct? On this point we should be glad to receive a great deal more information than we pos-

Other journals take a different view of the approaching contest, holding that Mr. TILDEN is the only proper and natural representative of the Democratic party, and that thousands burn to right a wrong in his name who would not rally under any other standard bearer.

We are content to let Democratic delegates, uninstructed, from all parts of the country, settle this matter in a National Democratic Convention. Let the judgment of the majority govern.

If the Third Term men succeed in forcing GRANT as the nominee of the Republican party, almost any fair Democratic candidate, untainted with the faintest stain of secession, ought to be able to beat him. We care nothing what the name of the man may be. For such a candidate we hold ourselves ready to write often and to vote once.

Both the Senate and the House had a topic of interest under discussion yesterday. The Senate's was relative to the appointing of a special committee on the Darien ship canal, and while those who spoke were agreed as to the importance of the proposed work, and of its being constructed under American auspices, very little progress was made toward any decision. STEPHENS from speaking upon the su bills. But the Republicans came to Mr. STE-PHENS's rescue and the speech was delivered. After this an amendment prohibiting partisan legislation on appropriation bills were rejected.

One of the questions which the Albany Senators might properly take into consideration | sky all day. in SMYTH's case—that is, of course, if they have any time left after completing the study of its political bearings-is whether he is a fit man

No wonder Brooklyn suffers from fevers and diphtheria. It occurred to the Common Council the other day to put a question to the Board of Health about the drainage. To this the Board now replies: "It is safe to say that the sewers of the city generally are in a neglected and flithy condition."

BRANDT, the half-breed Mohawk chief, who led the Six Nations as allies of the British a hundred years ago, is to have a \$30,000 monn. ment at Brantford, Canada, where he died in 1817, at an advanced age. So, just as we artalking of a monument for HERRIMER, who fell at Oriskany, the descendants and townsmen of BRANDT, who fought HEBRIMER, are preparing a monument for him. This shows that there are people in the world who are looking on the savage Brandt with something of the respect that we have for HERKIMER.

A revolution of a serio-comic cast has just been effected in the United States of Colombia. Central American and South American repubics are volcanic in their politics; and postponing volcanic eruptions is usually a difficult and dangerous task. Yet Colombia, a country well down toward the equator, Intely postponed a revolution purely out of courtesy to a distinguished guest. It had been decided that a great popular uprising should overthrow Gen. REN-JIFO. President or Governor of the State of Antioquia. But on the eve of its breaking out the enders were appealed to, on the ground that M. DE LESSEPS was at hand, and that courtesy and canal interests alike forbade the unseemly spectacle of a popular revolution. With great forbearance the scheme was put by. Colombia was a model of order and peace while M. D. LESSEPS was there. But no sooner had be engaged his passage to New York than the patient people uprose and overthrew RESERTO, a wording to the provious programme. Does "Pinaforo" or " Madame Angot " surpass this?

Draining, paving, and lighting a city like New York is no small job, and it would be burger if properly done. There are in the city 371 miles of sewers, 480 miles of water pipes, over 350 miles of street pavement, 860 miles of grapipes, exclusive of house connections, and 23,136 public lamps, while the Croton Aquaduct carries over 90,000,000 gallons of water every day. These were the figures for the beginning of the year; some of them would have to be enlarged to bring them to the present date.

In an article contributed to an alleged religious weekly of the Third Term persuasion. the Rev. James Frenman Clarke further sets forth his reasons for opposing what he properly describes as "a very dangerous innovation." The logic of the Third Termers, he says, leads straight to a Presidency for life-that is, to onarchy. Once break down the barrier of the unwritten law, the tradition of Washington and JEFFERSON and JACESON, and it will be impossible to repair the mischief by setting up any new barrier in its place. For his own part, I important industries represented by this periodical

life outright than go through the formality of reflecting him every four years. "He would be a king in both cases," says Mr. CLARKE only in the former he would be assured in his position, and therefore would not be obliged to maintain an army of partisans to secure his continued reflection." But the Boston preacher doesn't want a king of any description in this country, and that is why he withstands the

Third Term plotters with tongue and pen. It was the Rev. James FREEMAN CLARKE who once startled a Massachusetts Republican Convention by extolling the divine right of bolting. If the GRANT men succeed in packing the Chi cago Convention, we shall look to see him, and many thousands of patriotic Republicans besides him, illustrate this right in a practical way.

Adepts in politics estimate that more than ten thousand Republicans out of office in this city have been promised or assured that in some way or another, for any services they may render, they will receive recognition in the distribution of patronage under GRANT, if he is elected for a third term. Notwithstanding their past experience of the falsity of promises and ssurances of this kind, those to whom they have been given are expected to carry out the GRANT machine programme in the selection of delegates to the Utien State Convention " tonight's primaries, and vote the tickets he out to them. In two or three of the districts, where the Republicans act independently of machine dictation and machine allurements the GEANT cause is pretty likely to find itself

Now that a jury of laymen has found the | force to suppress the rebellion. Rev. EDWARD COWLEY of the Shepherd's Fold guilty of Squeersism, Cowlin's ecclesiastical superior, the Right Rev. Dr. Porrus, will probabiy deem it advisable to look into the matter. The Founder of the religion expounded on Sundays by the Right Rev. Dr. POTTER and the Rev. EDWARD COWLEY had a great deal to say, first and last, about the tenderness and reverence due to childhood. He took little children in his arms and blessed them; of such, he said, the kimpdom of heaven was composed; their angels he affirmed always beheld the face of the Father; better would it be for a man, be de clared, to have a millstone tied to his neck and be drowned in the sea than to offend one of WARD COWLEY's case is a just one, he cannot be stripped of the title and functions of a Christian

Australia, mindful of the honors won by er cricketers in their around-the-world tour of 1878, is to send another eleven to England, the United States, and Canada. Accordingly she regrets the bad treatment given to Lord Hannis's eleven last winter-perhaps, also, the Philadelphia unpleasantness of the autumn before. For the latter, to be sure, the Australian team afterward sent written regrets; but Mr. Conway, the manager, subsequently spoiled. the effect of a handsome apology by using bad language toward not only the American players. but the American public, of whom he had asked many favors, and from whom he had received a large amount of money. The new eleven have left Mr. Conway out in the cold, although be had stirred about to get a team together, Leaving Sydney early next month, they will reach England in good season to open cricket in May. Probably we shall have them here in

The Rev. Mr. Vosburgh, of Jersey City fame, is welcomed with open arms by the Lawndale Church, in Chicago, When the Rev. Mr. HAYDEN gets through with Connecticut, it might

Sandou threatens to write no more plays, on account of the alleged failure in Paris of his new play of " Daniel Rochat," This is a natural one to keep. Sannow is more the town talk than ver, and his failure is a shining success. If "Puniel Bachat" be kept on the boards, all Paris will be in a rage to see and hear Sanbou's great fallure.

The change from the April mildness of Wednesday to the blusterous February weather of yesterday began suddenly at a quarter before 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. At that hour an unexpected and violent wind arose, accompanied by a considerable fall of temperature. With surprising outckness the rain seasod and in a little while the moon broke through the The House was enlivened by an attempt on the soulding clouds, which seemed to have been taching general legislation to appropriation between 9 P. M. and midnight and the greater about the time the rain-chasing wind prose-After fifteen minutes the wind almost died away, but subsequently it revived in fitful gust which settled into a pretty stendy breeze that chased light, snowy looking clouds through the

> Is Hoboken too poor to give its school children ellow room and pure air during school hours?

The Sick Man Who was Tried for His Life. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Theare in Tow-day's sys on the case of Frank Lammons materims that the Court and the prosecution are farnatile her continuing the trial at a time when the de indust was it. This is not the fact. The trial was step red once of account of Lamueus's sickness, and was not resonant non-medical authority pronounced from in con-dition to attend. The second proposition to stop came from Mr. Abeal, the Prosecutor, and was entertained by the Court, but the proceedings were continued at the time at the draine of the prisoner himself, and of his NEWARE Tob 18.

We find that the facts bear out the statement of this correspondent. On Feb. 5, when there arose a question of postponing or decontinuing the trial of Lammons, then weak from previous sickness, Prosecutor Absel said;

It is mend the principles of law that every one is ea-lithed for their training of that no man shall be trued on permitted the life in such a way as that he shall be beauty from a bit, for any vizzy sits above them of his different to the desirabilities which is not than that he continuously in the court made with a part and advan-tion to the desirabilities of the provider of the Present bit the course is so in the provider of the Present bit the course of the Sinks of New Joseph Colonsisting trail shall proceed, as far as the derendant is co-

This report of Mr. Abeel's remarks is taken from the Newark Register of Feb. 6. It appears from the same account that the Court concurred and directed the counsel for the defence to confer with the prisoner on the subject. This was done. Judge Hageman of Lammens's counsel reported that "they had conferred with Dr. Smith, and learned from him that Lammens is only weak, and that he thought he would be able to go on with the trial. Lammens desires to have the trial go on."

A man of gentle nature and much poetical talent passed away when E. Norman Gunnison sied the other day in York, Pointeylvania. Though suly 42 years of are, he had long been an invent, and finally neuralize the beart ended inscarser. His remain were brought to Forest 100, near Boston, just a week \$20, and Mr. Lobertellow was prompted among those gathered about the grave. Thruth never layered by fortune, and debrived of opportunities of study in Lits youth, Mr. til meon's interity predictions were very strong, and he was employed at various times as chilor or assistant editor of political and interchanced formals; but he Casboat known as a contributor to protect present tals. Some of his best productions searching ished in Tax too, and bi-gentle, thoughtint, and affer

In regard to the rumor that the World news . eper has been purchased by persons who intend to make it a third term occas, with Mr. where S. Smith it is understood that the owners of the Wold would not onsider any proposition for its sale but for the fact that siness enterprises, is anxious to surrender his trust and thus he enabled to enjoy the trutts of his good for

The Shae and Leather Reporter publishes an Annual for 1880, which is not only a full grown almanac, but uise a complete directory for the United States of the

MR. BAYARD IN 1861

Hostile to the War for the Union and Pre-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- There is a stir in Democratic circles here over the assertion in THE NEW YORK SUN vesterday that Thomas F. Bayard in 1861 addressed a meeting in Dover. Del., at which resolutions were adopted in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy unless seceded States would peaceably agree to return to the Union. Newspaper files were hunted and a two-column report was found of the Delaware Peace Convention of June 27, 1861. Most abusive and treasonable atterances were there made by ex-Congressman Whitely, Mr. Bayard spoke after him in less vehement strain, but with equally explicit hostility to the war for the Union, characterizing the Union army as a hireling army, denouncing Lincoln's acts as illegal, and saying that Delaware was held as a province by Federal power. His father, who was then Senator, having been requested to resign by a large meeting previously eld, Thomas F. Bayard said he was authorized to say that if, upon a poll of the vote of Delaware upon the question of peace or war, the people voted for war, his father would re-

BIGH. This was June 27, more than seventy days after the South had begun the war at Fort Sumter. Up to this exposure of his record Mr. Bayard had been regarded as a strong man for war Democrats and moderate Republican voters in New York and New England. But the Democratic leaders are averse to any

candidate who did not favor the use of armed

A PUBLIC LETTER TO A PUBLIC MAN.

Sin: Last fall you conducted your State camaign on certain grievances suffered by certain friends of ours at the hands of floy. Bobinson. Among other vicims over whose wrongs you grew eloquent was Mr.

ribed the wrongs of the much-enduring Gumbleton and with what manly indirection your ample breast swelled when you denounced the armeticle of removing a olic officer, bitherto (aithrul, to gratify political malice, Permit me to call your attention to the case of Patrick Lynch, until the 31st of last December an assistant Ba ery man in the Fire Department of the city, but on that day removed to grattly the political malice of Mr. Francis M. Bixby, at present representing you as a Senator in the Legislature of this State. Some two years ago, for voting the Tummany ticket,

two poor supposees of the Seventh Avenue Horse Car Company wers discharged. One of these men was Pat-rick Lynch, having a wife and two children depending on him for support. Through the exertions of the writer, an indistment we

und against the officers of the road who discharged the men, and places were secured for the two discharged Patrick Lynch was appointed assistant batteryman in

the Fire Department at the modest salary of \$500 a year. It was a class requiring some intelligence, capacity, so-tracty, and chiesence to properly discharge the duties scaled with its experimendent, the Bettery nan, the Commissioners that Lyuch possessed and these furnises ones that Lyuch possessed and these furnises moved, the lenguage employ of the owners of securities of the construction of the construction of the construction of the security of the position. Purpose the two ways he filled the me simplicity was every made segment blue, let the the distribution of the Chimics of the distribution of the Chimics of the distribution of the construction of the constru

was not in the office a month when a com-remembered that the entire property and

ton was a rich man. Lench is a poor one; but I much inistaken if I don't make the case of well known as the case of Gumbleton-possibly I have the himser to be, air, your obedient servant. New Yong, Yeb Hit. Thos. C.E. Eccusions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.-It appears from the timeny taken better the Exedus Committee that the call agent at Indianapolis turnished money to the man-gers of the mavement to bring to that State colored pea-North Carolina. This fact is significant in itself and reveals the real secret of that scheme as being wholly ent for these deluded creatures, who were taken on their homes under the promise of high wages, and be containty of improvement in their material and social

ect was to colonize thousands of negroes in time to make them legal voters under the laws of Indiana, with a view of overcoming the general Democratic maor, in any event, of operating on close Congresional and Legislative districts. Where did this matiagent, who was so liberal in providing the means of trportation, get the money from the aquestion which will be naturally asked in this connection.

Brady and Tyner, who control the contracts and the 40,000 appointments of the Post Office Department, are managers of the Republican machine in Indiana. They belonged to the staff of the late Senator Morton and acquired their training in his skillful school of parti-sen instruction. They are both third termers, extreme, and unscrupulous. When political assessments have been unde, the star service has always bled freely for the cause. It is not difficult to suppose, therefore, wh the greenbacks to carry black voters to Indiana.

A Lust Chance for Cleaning Our Streets. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire From the

mipits of many or our metropolitan churches sermons cave been preamled upon the overcrowded unbouithful owners of hearly half of the population. Public meetings have been held, and a committee appointed by the Mayo to devise some scheme by which the evils of our tens-ment house system may be abated. As a result of this wakened cabbe spinted, a new t negent house act was associated in and supported by this, the Board of leadin has always accompashed much toward remedytrid at Airchy, and, separated by this, the Board of calls has already accomplished much toward remedytive greatively complished at.
A subset of hearth equal importance, and one which set sensuely affects the city's health, will some come it in contractable hearth with contractable hearth made and cut a track and and cut a fine and always the will large their passage.
With wise forething hits bear been prepared, and cut a fine always the will large their passage.
With wise forething hits bear and of the committee of these of the accomplished with shortly form his committee. It this was selected to be a substitute of the contract of the special street for this sity. That in a consideration of this question party politics should as no last its selectivitient. Our city has entered long from the half system or modificate extent of the wick in that department, while the eyes of mind a fine and citizens are furnished to be a forether than a contract of the selection of the passage of such a discussion of the passage of such a discussion of such a first work and with a street long term the contract of the passage of such a discussion of such a first work for the reservoir contract all classes and a last will be a such that the contract all classes and a last will be a such that the second of the such and with a such a such that the second of the such and with a such a such that the such and the such as a suc I would seem that the least our good citizens could do at this time would be to visat the City Hail during the sessions of the Kommittee to above by finer presence, there had those are really in earnest in betanding a radical relations in our whose system is street eleaning. New York, Feb. 18.

For Low Fares in the Annexed Wards, Petitions in favor of a reduction of fare on Harlem, Morrisama and Fordham horse cars to five

cuts are circulating for signatures in the Twenty third and Twenty fourth Wards. The cars contrain Harbon tibles to Fordman, a distance of about three mines Fridge to Fordinan, a distance of about three innex John I diskins the principal owner of the Harlem Baltond Company are conjemplating to during taxes between Fordinan and the bits Ha 1, via the Fourth accuracy has a majorin rate of the cuts to the state time about thing the commutative system and revoking the light production as well as the production in the result of the production in the production of the light production. It is not and to approve the time for the production of the producti

Disputed Judgeships in Virginia. RICHMOND, Feb. 19.- The Supreme Court of

divide in favor of Joing close Warley. This case have been the first that the first per the first pe

Synchronous Birthdays,

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 18.-James Hoover of

An Unlucky Speculation in Paris. From the Partition.

The morning edition of the Globe, which has seen among one of the model at a many or the Last water, and as the only daily eight pane naper in France, and as the only daily eight pane naper in France, and as the only daily eight pane naper in France, and control of the morning Globe was an earlier and some and some morning Globe was an important with great flourishes of trumpers. Its morning extensive the representation that the interested parties a length of the control position. The control position of the control position of the control position of the control position.

ISTUMUS CANAL PROJECTS.

Their Importance Conceded in the Senate, but

Nothing Done About Them. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- The Senate voted today, by a slight majority, to reconsider its vote agreeing to appoint a Committee of Nine to consider the subject of an interoceanic canal at the Isthmus of Darien. Debate then turned upon what committee should consider the subject. Mr. Burnside (Rep., R. I.) favored a special committee, simply because he knew this was an important subject, and he believed something might be done in the direction of enuncisting what the people of the country feel, as a body, that there shall be no interference with American affairs on the Isthmus by any foreign power, or by any foreign company under the

Mr. Conking (Rep., N. I.) said that the subject involved economical, commercial, and engineering questions: the question as to the feasibility of a certain project as compared with another, and, as the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Eaton) had not too emphatically said, it involved our relations with foreign Governments; and not only so, but the position we shall undertake to maintain as matter of public law and of public principle, as one of the nations of the earth. His judgment was that the Committee on Foreign Relations rather than any other regular committee, or even a special any other regular committee, or even a specific committee, ought to have consideration of th

committee, ought to have consideration of the subject.

Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.) doubted whether any other question in the history of the country had filled the minds of the American people with a graver interest than the one under discussion. Of course it was a trifling matter whether the subject be referred to a regular or a special committee for proliminary examination; but he meant that this body would only reflect the almost unanimous spirit of the people when it exhibited a very deep interest in the subject matter to which the resolution relates. It was to be approached very carefully and considered with gravity. No attention paid it was superfluous. There were two branches of it—political and commercial. The two questions were so inextricably commitgled that they could not be properly considered separately or by separate bodies. It seemed to him that there never was a question more justly demanding a special committee than this one. To appoint one would not be a reflection on any one of the regular committees.

gular committees. The morning hour having expired, the sub-The morning hour having expired, the subject was laid aside.

Senator Gordon says that to-day's vote is not an indication that the Senate will refuse to grant the special committee he asks for, because he says several Senators voted to-day under a misapprehension of the nature of the question before the Senate. The vote indicated that the Senate is about evenly divided between instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to consider the canal question and appointing a special committee to do the work. The persons who are interested in the various interoceanic transit schemes, chief among whom is Capt. James B. Eads, want a special committee appointed. If the subject is referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, it will be considered an indication that no affirmative action is to be taken by the Senate on the canal question.

CRILD MUSICIANS IN COURT.

Why the Austrian Consul is Interested in the "Hungarian Cadet Band."

Twelve boys of the "Hungarian Cadet Band," who have been performing in the Atlantic Garden in this city, were vesterday before Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, Chambers upon a writ of habeas corpus issued on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Crushy to Children, and directed to Joseph Weber and Moritz Wess. It is charged in the petition on which the writ was granted that in August, 1879. Webs and Weber invelged the children away from their native land, Hengary, children away from their native land, Hengarr, pretending that they were to travel in Europe, and that they were brought to this country against their will; that though they have been in this country six months, the children have not been sent to school, and their parents have written for their return; that the boys themselves desire to go back, but that they are unlawfully detained against their will by Weber and Weiss, who withhold money due them; and that the work they are subjected to is prejudicial to their health and morals. The boys, who were dressed in uniform average from 10 the were dressed in uniform, average from a 16 years of age, and some of them are suffe in years of age, and some of them are suitering from sore mouths and lips. They were
rected to be placed in the care of the society
ending the proceedings, and the Court orered that the musical instruments and clothing used by the children, and other property
elonging to them, should be given them. The
earing was then adjourned until this aftercon.

Mr. F. Fellowes Jenkins, Superintendent of the society, said that the society was cooperation with the Austrian Consul-

The Rev. Mr. Hayden's Tribute to his Wife. From Lie Hardard Lecture

I have thought it better to make very little I have thought it better to make very little allusion to my own personal experience in this matter of circumstantial evidence, but I should be making too great a sacrifice to my sense of propriety if I did not speak. I speak most warmly and tenderly of one incident of that experience. I have children whose welfare and honor are very dear to my heart, and a wife whom I regard with not only a tender, but a worshipping affection. That wife knows me thoroughly, She knows not only what is best in me, but all that is weak and numer. She knows but all that is weak and numan. She knows I am innocent. When other hearts have led, hers has not. When the storm broke that I am innocent. When other hearts have qualled, hers ins not. When the storm broke heaviest she only stood by methe closer. There was nothing that she would not suffer for me, and nothing that she would not do for me, except to perjure herself to save me; with all her love, she would not have done that. She loved me with all her heart, but she feared God more. This wife, so true, so brave, so nuwearied in her devotion, represents to me the devoted wives of other men who, in their innocence, have been accused of crime. These children of mine represents me the children of those innocent victims of the law and of its errors, and when I see what it would be to me to look from the scaffold upon the acony of such a wife and children as mine, and to have to think, at that last dreadful moment, of the inheritance of disgrees that I was leaving to them—alas! the only inheritance—I can realize a sunching of what he earls are subjected, and something of what he hearts are into which both the sense of wrong and the disgrace have sunk, each intensifying the other. And though the innocence of the dead husband and father may be discovered no empty parade of honors to his memory can recall the agony of his institute, nor the darkened years that have passed over his household.

The Courtesy of Georgia Officials. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the latter part of last September 1 purchased 1,000 acres of timber land near Swainesboro', Emanuel County, Ga., and sent my deed and search to W. R. Kemn Clerk of the Superior Court of Emanuel County, who acknowledged receipt of same, and in reply to my inquire. What could be the expense for recording the papers," wrote

nother. I many dishelt end not beek for \$11 in the C. Barn of the choice which nick has come back endors to W. R. Kerm, so docume A. C. Soliman A. Marter, by W. Soloman, showing conclusively that the money has to reside the interest control of the same. Now, since that this I had laid even a conjunction to sell the prosect that can have a world from my capters. I have separately engine to Kerman to the Postmarker of Swattanshot of the key Soliman and two meets ago in the solvern of which letters have been answered, occursing N.Y., Feb. 17. Thomas J. Henley.

Rufus King's Signature. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your

notice of the late Louis King's funeral you state that the late Governor John A. King's father, Rufus King, was the late deverged John A. King a lather, fluits King, was one of the sciences of the Declaration of Independence, while a soldier in the late, was I visited the Museum of the Patient Office in Washington and saw the circuit at our timent are served there, and the name of Rutus King been not appear upon it.

ELIERABUTH, Feb. 18.

He Wants a Scat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: If the or the soundaries would arrange the boats right, they only seat all the passengers. For instance, it they had arrange the seats in the gatlers of a partie, or have feedbury boats, or have allers and a partie, or have feedbury boats, or have allers hote, they can afford to so it. They make money emory, the person pays the same fore as another, and has not a good a right to a seat.

P. E. B.

He May Be the Long Lost Brother.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; I see that M Keogh is tooking for a brother. Having by

Great Loss on Senator Sharon's Furniture. From the Parison.

Soon after building a magnificent home in an Francisco a tew years ago, Senator Staron send it to be late uniformize W in the in The approves at the Officen estate base just here. Making estimated For instance the formation of the inverse which could be stand at \$2.700, that of the pask from the first stand at \$2.700, at \$1.700, and that of the green room, costing \$4.000, at \$1.750, and that of the green room, costing \$4.000, at \$6.000.

At Home After a Foreign Trip. From the Hour.

SUNBEAMS.

-House property in towns finds a market in Ireland now. There is no sale for country propr Cents have begun to appear in San Prancisco. Hitherto five cent pieces have been the less

-Although British savings banks pay high interest, each year proves that the public pref-

3 per cent of the government. For sleeplessness a high London author. ity recommends, instead of stonulants, a hopof hot beer ten, made from half a tenspoonful of Lichiga

extract. It alians brain excitement -The Russian paper, Wiedomosti, suppressed for three months for abusing the Germans, sup-matized German women when they become animated u

prancing cows crowned with rose wreaths. The Roman Catholic missionaries gives painful picture of the famine in Mesopotama and Ex-distan, caused by two had harvests and drouble Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans are all suffering

-The San Francisco News Letter says:

The month of January has been one of the dulless

within our remembrance in nearly all trade department Business does not revive, nor does the boom centime as predicted." -There are no barrooms at Cornell, Ill. but the place abounds in drug stores, in which the traffe is almost entirely in liquor, each having a lusiness con ection with a physician, who writes alcoholic prescip-

-A husband whose wife had joined the ranks of the crazy religious enthusiast, Mrs. Girling, is the south of England, stormed the camp last me after a flerce contest of firty miunies, carried of the

-The Italian Government has repeated its warning against emigration to Algeria and Tunk which is continuing in charming proportions, despite as vations there, lessing some to commit crimes in orders get into prison and escape startation. -The Chicago School Board have abolished

the study of German and music in the public subset, a shadlenes to a public demand for retrenchment. More are making in St. Louis to abolish the study of Germania Lord Beaconsfield's agents have notifed his tenantry that he will be prepared to grant and dulgence as to the time of payment of rent, and an shus

ment of twenty per cent on the half year. This is the third year he has made a concession to his secants. His property is not 1 rge. -By previous agreement, the keepers and frequenters of saloons of Albia, lows, pretented to be unconscious of the presence of the women who made a recent raid, but continued their diversions as though nothing unu-ual was going on. The women held several

prayer meetings, but at last got angry and wer -New Jersey is not regarded as a fur country, yet muskrat trapping is made a considerable business in the south-western part of the State. These rodents burrow along the edges of creeks and disches ; great numbers, but are wary and difficult to catch. The bides are sold to the furriers at ten to fifteen ... There has been no creation of a peerage

in Lord Beacon-field's administration since Lord No. ton's in 1878, nor of a haronetey since Sir Andrew Re-

chanan's in 1870. There are now 577 peers or peers and 865 baronets, making a little over 1,400 persons wh are possessed of hereditary dignities out of a popular of thirty odd millions. -The sum set apart for the annual pers grination visit of the Empress of Austria is 500 000 force but by the time she is back in her palace it amounts 000 florins more. This estimate includes the rest hunters, special trains, and the presentation of diver

taste of and costly articles of lewelry to the moreover

-A litigant at Owen, O., said to his counsel, "Abuse the defoudant, and I'll take all throuse queroes." So the lawyer spoke of the chemyssaper. lured, thieving, murderous villain, and get sound whipped for it as soon as court adjourned. He has now sued his client for damages, on the ground that the promised protection was not afforded. -The Sultan recently ordered the dismis-

sal of all the Englishmen serving in the Ottoman have Upon the Naval Minister begging to observe that the service would be disorganized by the loss of the enthern and arrisans, most of whom were English, the Sultands inanded a list of the British naval employers, express at the same time his determination to dismiss, if not all, at least the scenier part of them. -At Birkenhead, England, lately, a man was arrested for turnmety driving a horse. It was en

plained in extrumition that it had become, while is the

beer like a man "-that it was hopeless to attempt to reit past old bearing haunts without nutting it into a galle The explanation was deemed satisfactors -There is no foundation for the report that Mile Sarah Bernhardt and M. Coquelin will not be di lowed to complete the engagements into which they have entered for London this spring. M. Cocaelin has a rat to two months' hollday, according to the terms of bases gagement, and he will employ half that time in Lamon. Mile. Bernhardt cannot claim a holiday, but as she has

been the means whereby her comendes have larged gained in pocket as well as in tame, they cannot reine -The Gemeinde Zeitung of Strasburg publishes a list of 690 places in Alsace-Lorrage to work their original German names have now been officially restored. Under French rule the names of many active various ways, either by entirely altering the spelling to softening the terminations, or by some other modifical. The official names will be necessarily be the names will

German origin, which have still survived among the mass of the population. Canon Siddon, like his great contemporary, Dr. Passy, invites confessions and receives them from all kinds and conditions of men, chiefly from Oxford si-dents. His pentients are not asked to no through an formula as in the Roman Cathelic Church, but merely state their troubles. The Canon is very assessment helps the kneeling man as far as he can, intrudes he rash questions, and abstales from suggestive ones. He are his advice, and, if the penint it desires, at similars ele-lution in words taken from the order (or the sistation of the ack " in the Book of Common Prayer.

-John Nevins was a fireman on the Evart and Osceola Railroad in Michigan. A log was chained to the track one night, and his lecomotive was wroted ing young tellow made her acquaintance, professed fall in love with her, and made a marriage engagement Having confidence in him. Mrs. Nevins told him that the log was placed on the track at her request, see desiring to get rid of her busband, while they were to have algib money that could be gamed by a lawseit. The water is duced her to repeat the story in the hearing of conteal witnesses, and then had her arrested. He was a diffitive in the company's employ.

-Despite the daily contradictions of the Oscernative Remains, the Popula hearth according to the Pall Mall Society, causes his physician creataments appeared his brother great guards. Subject distinct. shivering fits, and extraordinary prostraion to physical symptoms, but there is need not test the continement and the loss practice in continuous with Germany are the primary cause of his address. Are remody for his mental werries he seem high results. work, whereas his physicians use amorement that re-and much time spirit in the operator. Control Non-858 Monstraer Pecci take turns in regulating his transcentachedience to these prescriptions for he is a willion that, and hapes to be considered uting or decrept -At a Boston woman's rights conference

some letters from soil as Presidents were restored as question of the constitution of the sexes. Presidents for the sexes of the sexes the line of a true process, it seems to be below a retained to the below a resum." President a hadronize of Winness and "for true to be before the best below to the set in the set had been to be a fine set. terrer, their passions in specially avoided, and they min-selves within texturiously, is a condition of that to start I would sake set us san for daughter, said for the results which, as an editorate, I would never become require the "Provident Base of of the Wassian I more the being the state of the second ca. and the rest-well open their socure research

to wester as to men." THE SUNAISE NEVER PAILED US YET. Upon the antiness of the sen. The annual bounds reparted by: From the fail follows, acre, also

Withdraws life wistin alteration. Biometof literature mission to a zero But everies I the plane to the

And mathe east another day.
Shall chase too birns darks way.
What those our case with teas be west.
The source beyon half a way.

The block of dawn man not restore that the body Sail soul take court That sunrise never failed us yet G. P. Waxon,